

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Editor: Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

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INTRODUCTION.

The REVIEW for June, 1895, is based on reports from 3,249 stations occupied by regular and voluntary observers. These reports are classified as follows: 149 reports from Weather Bureau stations; 35 reports from U. S. Army post surgeons; 2,380 monthly reports from State Weather Service and voluntary observers; 31 reports from Canadian stations; 96 reports through the Southern Pacific Railway Company; 528 marine reports through the cooperation of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and New York Herald Weather Service; weekly or monthly reports from

30 U. S. Life-Saving stations; monthly reports from local services established in all States and Territories; and international simultaneous observations. Trustworthy newspaper extracts and special reports have also been used.

The WEATHER REVIEW is prepared under the general editorial supervision of Prof. Cleveland Abbe. Unless otherwise specifically noted, the text is written by the Editor, but the statistical tables are furnished by the Division of Records and Meteorological Data, in charge of Mr. A. J. Henry, chief of that division.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

During the month of June the pressure was in excess throughout the greater part of the United States; the amount of clear sky during the daytime was above the average; the average temperature of the month was deficient throughout the Rocky Mountain slope and plateau region, but in excess east of the Mississippi; the maximum temperatures that occurred during the month were the highest on record for June at numerous stations in the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast region; the rainfall was above the normal in the Gulf States, the northern slope and North Dakota, the middle and southern slope, but was below the normal in all other regions; the accumulated departures from normal precipitation showed a decided drought in the Ohio Valley, Lake region, and upper Mississippi Valley; the Ohio River and tributaries were at a very low stage of water.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level, as shown by mercurial barometers not reduced to standard gravity and as determined from observations taken daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. (seventy-fifth meridian time), is shown by isobars on Chart II. That portion of the reduction to standard gravity that depends on latitude is shown by the numbers printed on the right-hand border.

The mean pressures during the current month were highest in Washington and Oregon and high on the coasts of Nova Scotia and the south Atlantic States. The highest were: Tatoosh Island and Fort Canby, 30.18; Seattle, 30.12; Port Angeles and Portland, Oreg., 30.14. Mean pressures were lowest in Arizona and Saskatchewan. The lowest were: Yuma, 29.78; Tucson, 29.82; Fresno, 29.85; El Paso, 29.88; and Battleford, 29.89.

As compared with the normal for June, the mean pressure for the current month was in excess over the whole country, except central California and Yuma. The greatest excesses were: Tatoosh Island, 0.18; Denver, 0.16; Father Point, Halifax, Eastport, Helena, Port Angeles, and Astoria, 0.15.

As compared with the preceding month of May, the pressures, reduced to sea level, show a fall in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, and a rise over the rest of the country. The maximum rises were: Tatoosh Island, 0.18; Fort Canby, 0.16; Boston, 0.14. The greatest fall was 0.03, at Knoxville and Raleigh.

AREAS OF HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.

By Prof. H. A. HAZEN; dated September 12, 1895.

The paths of the centers of high pressure are shown on Chart IV. The maximum pressure at the center is given within the circle for each date. There have been very few well-defined high areas during the month. Generally there has been great stagnation in the atmosphere. High areas have appeared for a few days, remained almost stationary, and then disappeared.

The most remarkable of these was High number III, which appeared in Idaho on the evening of the 17th. It moved a little south of east to Nebraska, then northeast to the north of Lake Superior.

On the morning of the 20th it turned and moved due south to the Gulf of Mexico, and then moved due east till it disappeared in Cuba on the morning of the 25th. This was a very remarkable course for a high area to pursue at this season of the year, but the maps very plainly indicate such a course.

AREAS OF LOW PRESSURE.

The tracks of all the low areas that could be definitely located are given on Chart I. A small circle gives the location of the center each morning and evening, and the date with lowest pressure is also given. The accompanying table gives the same data as for the high areas. The most interesting point about the lows for the current month is their general northward trend and their avoidance of the Gulf and Atlantic States. This behavior of these lows partly accounts for the most remarkable drought in Indiana and bordering States.